PITTSBURG WIND-SWEPT.

MUCH DAMAGE DONE, BUT NO ONE

KILLED-CHILD INJURED BY

TELEPHONE WIRE.

considerably money damage, but no perso killed. The early rumors had anumber killed, but

Pittsburg, Penn., May 29 .- A terrific wind and

ain storm passed over this reg on to-day, doing

later reports show that the most serious effect of

ten-year-old girl, who was on her way home from

school. She was struck gy a live telephone wire

heavily charged from a cross with electric-light

burned into the flesh from ear to ear. The physici-

cians to-night say she has a slight chance of recov

trated, delaying streetcar traffic for three b

MANY INJURED AT BUFFALO.

Buffalo, May 29.-A severe rain and wind storm

passed over Buffalo this afternoon, causing con-siderable damage to property and injury to a num-

ber of people. In this city a ninety-foot smoke-

stack at the works of the Buffalo Cast Iron Pipe

Company was blown over, and in falling it crushed the wall of the foundry building. Andrew Riedle

and Valentine Hahn, workmen in the foundry,

were probably fatally injured, and twenty others

were slightly hurt. At Lockport, the grandstand

the Lake-ave, ball grounds was wrecked. Dan-

most total darkness.

storm was the accident to Annie Sullivan, a

The wire caught her across the throat and

M. BALLOT DE BEAUPRE, PRESIDENT OF

THE CIVIL SECTION OF THE COURT,

READS HIS REPORT-SCENES IN

AND ABOUT THE PALACE.

Paris, May 29.-The Court of Cassation met

The procedure will consist of the reading of

the report of the President of the Civil Section

of the Court, M. Ballot de Beaupré; a speech by

Mattre Mornard, counsel for Mme. Dreyfus, and

an address upon the part of the Public Prose-

cutor, M. Manau, after which the Court will re-

tire to deliberate upon a verdict, which, it is

expected, will be rendered on Friday or Satur-

PRECAUTIONS TO PRESERVE ORDER.

at 11 o'clock. Persons connected with the case.

newspaper men and others, began to arrive half

an hour previously. There was much animation

in the lobbies of the palace, but the crowds in

the vicinity were not numerous. Extensive pre-

The doors of the Palace of Justice were opened

to-day to hear the debates in the application for

a revision of the Dreyfus case.

the vicinity of the court

filling the galleries.

a door on the right of the building.

The courtroom was filled with Parisian celeb-

rities, the greater part of the hall having been

reserved for ticket-holders. Many judges be-

longing to other courts were among those pres-

were about twenty women among the audience

REPORT OF M. BALLOT DE BEAUPRE.

silence, the President of the Civil Section of the

Court reading his report on the case. After re-

calling the conditions under which the prosecu-

tion of Drevfus was instituted in 1894, he dealt

with the contradictory evidence of the experts in

handwriting. M. Ballot de Beaupré read a num-

ber of eulogistic reports on Dreyfus, when the

latter was a Military School probationer on the

General Staff, his interrogatory by Lieutenant-

sisted in denying having had relations with any

foreign Embassy, and his statement that he had

not given any documents to any agent relating

The Reporter afterward described the scene

in Du Paty de Clam's office, in the presence of

the chief of detectives, M. Cochefert, and

sketched the history of the Dreyfus family.

According to Du Paty de Clam, Dreyfus when

he saw the resemblance to his handwriting ex-

ACCUSATIONS THAT WERE FALSE.

the report of Ormes-Chevilles was presented at

the court-martial protested he had never seen

the 120 short gun used, and that he did not

know before July of the disposition of the fron-

tier forces. The prisoner also said he had not

had a copy of the firing manual, knew nothing

"I have now been more than six weeks in con-

leading her soldiers on the battlefield. The mar-

with married women. The report said the first

suspicions of Dreyfus emanated from Colonel

Fabre, who was struck with the similarity of

the word "artillery" in the bordereau and in a

document written by Dreyfus. Continuing, the

report dealt with Lieutenant-Colonel Henry's

account of his conversation with Dreyfus when

the latter was transferred to the Cherche-Midi

"I am accused of the crime of high treason."

DESPAIR OF THE PRISONER.

"I don't know," said Dreyfus. "I am nearly

mad. I would prefer to receive a bullet in the

head. I am not guilty. This accusation is the

"If you are not guilty you must not lose your An innocent man is always strong. Have family?"

Yes," replied the prisoner. "A wife and chil-

dren. I am well off and I must have justice

'That does not come within my competence,' s Henry's next remark, "but justice

tainly be done you. Do you know what you are

"Yes. I am accused of giving documents to a foreign Power."
"What documents?"

"I don't know. Du Paty de Clam only spoke of secret and confidential documents, without further explanation. I replied that during my probation at the General Staff office many docu-

ments passed through my hands, but that I com-municated them to nobody."

The Ormes-Chevilles report concluded with saying that Dreyfus, having a supple and very obsequious character, was adapted for espion-

age. M. Ballot de Beaupré then reviewed the ju-

dicial history of the case, and said it now rested with the Court to pronounce judgment. He up-held the statement that there was sufficient presumption that most serious errors and doubts

existed, and that they justified a revision of the case. He had examined the different cases in which the Court could annul sentence without retrial, and in his opinion the Court ought not

retrial, and in his opinion the Court ought not to consider the idea of annulling the sentence, but should only consider a revision of it. A revision, he contended, was imperative, and, in support of his statement, he rehearsed the facts on which the application for a revision was based, among which he included the culpable machinations of Henry and Du Paty de Clam against Dreyfus, their "outrageous schemes" to force the hand of the Minister of War and oblige him to prosecute Dreyfus, and the "convincing effects" of their depositions on the court-martial.

"The devil!" answered Henry. "But on what

tyrdom I suffer is atroclous."

Prison. Dreyfus said:

and Dreyfus replied:

death of my life."

To this Henry said:

thing!"

said to the Reporter of the court-martial:

It was also pointed out that Dreyfus when

"They have stolen my handwriting!"

to the defence of the country.

claimed:

The proceedings began at noon, amid profound

PREPARING A STATEMENT ARRAIGNING

PRICE THREE CENTS.

W. BOURKE COCKRAN, EX-MAYOR GILROT AND OTHER LEADERS TURNED DOWN

Richard Croker may have to remember this year as one of trouble, vexation and disappointment. Attacks upon the Manhattan Railway

Company by departments of the city govern

ment under his control failed to knock down the

price of the company's stock in the market.

His ten-dollar dinner only made the rival onedollar dinner serve the purpose of William Jen-The Miller-st. schoolhouse, in Minersville, was nings Bryan. Mr. Croker's temper was ruffled unroofed, and several children were supposed to be pinned under the debris. This fortunately sorely by his examination before the Mazet committee. He was afflicted with boils when he The roof of A. Warmcastle's livery stable, in the left this city to look after his horses in England. East End, was blown off, and the entire system of His horses have not been doing well since he one, telegraph and trolley circuits was proswent abroad. Now open warfare has been declared against him by John C. Sheehan within The East End electric-light plant was partially the Tammany organization. wrecked, resulting in the machinery being stopped Just before Mr. Croker left this city he aufor the night, leaving the entire East End in althorized some of his lieutenants to make ar-The damage throughout the city to trees, fences rangements to turn Mr. Sheehan out of the roofs, etc., is large, but the amount cannot be esti-mated to-night. Reports from surrounding towns leadership of the Tammany organization in the IXth Assembly District. The arrangements give the damage as considerable, but no casualties were to include the selection of Thomas F.

Smith, Mr. Croker's private secretary and clerk of the City Court, as leader of the district orcanization in Mr. Sheehan's place. Mr. Sheehan had been inclined to assert his independence of Mr. Croker's leadership and repudiate Mr. Croker's views upon political subjects, and he was held to be responsible in some measure for bringing Mr. Bryan here to talk at the one-Mr. Sheehan has declared that he will make a

fight to retain the Tammany leadership in the IXth District, and that he will carry the fight into other districts in a determination to destroy Mr. Croker's boss rule in the organization. He said yesterday: "I want to have it distinctly understood that I have taken up the fight against Mr. Croker without any desire for political promotion or any expectation of getting an office. I would not consent to be the leader of the whole Tammany organization if the position was offered to me, and I have no desire for any political office. I am in a fight which has been forced upon me by Mr. Croker's orders. Now that I am in it, I am not going to stop until I have helped to bring about reforms in the organization which will prevent Mr. Croker from dictating the policy of the organization. I shall work for reforms which will make the Tammany organization representative of the whole Democratic party in New-York County. I shall not be alone in this fight, but at present I am not at liberty to say who will stand with me. There is to be a conference in a few days, and later the public may know the names of many men who are to aid in putting an end to Mr. Croker's rule in the organization. The fight is to be made against Mr. Croker within the organization, and

not against the organization.' SHEEHAN PREPARING A STATEMENT.

Mr. Sheehan is preparing a statement in the form of a political indictment against Mr. Croker. It will not be ready for the newspapers until the conference of Mr. Sheehan's allies in the Tammany organization has been held. It will be a long document, however. Mr. Sheehan exhibited part of the manuscript to newspaper man in his office yesterday, and they could see that it contained many pages. It will show how Mr. Croker abandoned Tammany and went out of the country, declaring that he was "out of politics for good" when the organization had been whipped and demoralized in the election that brought Mayor Strong's administration into control, and that Mr. Croker was willing to resume the leadership of the organization only

when it was powerful and victorious as "I took charge of Tammany when it was bankrupt and discredited organization," Mr. Sheehan said, "and I raised the organization out of the disrepute into which it had fallen. I raised it in moral tone and general effectiveness I organized the work which resulted in the election of Mr. Van Wyck as Mayor. When the work was done Mr. Croker came in and reaped the fruits of it. He has tried to drive me out of the leadership of the organization in the IXth District. Mr. Croker did not make me the leader of that district, and it will be for the Democratic voters there to say if they want me to remain. I took charge of the district organization when the district had been Republican for twenty years, and I made it a Democratic district. Last fall I reported to the Tammany Executive Committee that my district would give 1,500 plurality for Van Wyck for Governor, and it gave 1,600. Van Wyck would have been elected if the other districts had done as well for the Democratic ticket. I have been loyal to the organization, and I am going to make my fight

within the organization." Mr. Sheehan and his friends will have to ma their fight against Mr. Croker at the Democratic primaries in September, but they will prepare the way by getting as large a Democratic enrolment as possible in June. It is believed that only about 30 per cent of the Democratic voters enrolled as Democrats at the registration before the election last full. Democrats who failed to enroll on the days of registration can enroll by sending certificates to the Bureau of Elections during June, and they will be able to vote

tions during June, and they will be able to vote at the Democratic primaries in September. Efforts will be made to get out a large vote at those primaries, and anti-Croker tickets will be run in most of the districts.

While Mr. Sheehan's fight will be kept as nearly local in character as possible, the supporters of the free-silver doctrine and the friends of William Jennings Bryan in the Tampany organization will be encouraged to beporters of the free-silver doctrine and the friends of William Jennings Bryan in the Tammany organization will be encouraged to believe that they will be fighting for their principles and for Mr. Bryan in aiding to overthrow Mr. Croker's influence in Tammany. John D. Crimmins, W. Bourke Cockran and a few other Sound Money Democrats, who are strongly opposed to Mr. Croker, said yesterday that they had not been invited to join in the fight started by Mr. Sheehan, but they believed Mr. Sheehan would have the support of many gold Democrats if the silver issue was not made too prominent in the fight against Mr. Croker.

Among the men who were seen coming out of Mr. Sheehan's office yesterday was Charles W. Dayton, the former postmaster, who was a candidate for the office of Controller on the Henry George ticket when Mayor Van Wyck was elected. Mr. Dayton said to newspaper men later that while he thought he was out of politics he believed the time was propitious for a movement against boss rule in the Democratic yeters to have an organization representative of their views. If the fight started by Mr. Sheehan led to sufficient interest at the primary elections, Mr. Dayton said, Mr. Croker might be driven out of power in the organization.

GILROY WITH SHEEHAN.

GILROY WITH SHEEHAN. Ex-Mayor Gilroy, it was ascertained, had sent

to Mr. Sheehan a word of encouragement, and several other men who had been powerful in the councils of Tammany and had been forced

REVISION RECOMMENDED TO THE UNITED STATES FOR A PRIZE COURT OF CASSATION.

[BY CABLE TO THE TRIBUNE.]

Paris, May 29 .- M. Charron, winner of the automobile race from Paris to Bordeaux, au- ALL OPPOSITION BREAKS DOWN IN HAVANA PROMINENT FILIPINOS CHOSEN FOR THE thorizes The Tribune correspondent to cable his acceptance of Mr. Winton's challenge to French chauffeurs for a race in the United States over course of 1,000 miles or less. The sum of 50,000 francs has already been subscribed by Charron's backers, it being understood that the prize is to be 100,000 francs.

M. Charren, who has never been in the United States, will be accompanied by the Chevalier Réné de Knyff, the well-known motor-carriage amateur, who was second in the recent Bordeaux-Paris race, and as a member of the Executive Committee of the Automobile Club of France will look after Charron's interests

ARBITRATION PROPOSALS.

FOUR POWERS AT THE PEACE CONFER-ENCE SUBMIT THEM.

The Hague, May 29.-A brief official record of the doings of the Peace Conference during the

"Provisional proposals for mediation and arbicautions were taken to preserve order inside and tration have been submitted by the representatives of Russia, Great Britain, Italy and the United States"

Paris, General Zurlinden, under his command. Press learns that the statement that the Ameriand considerable forces of military and mounted cans have submitted an arbitration proposal is police had been assembled at the barracks in incorrect. Their proposals for a permanent tribunal are not ready, as a French translation The witnesses who have testified in the Dreyis necessary. They will probably be submitted fus case were admitted by a door on the left of the palace, and those connected with the trial

of MM. Déroulède and Marcel Habert for incitthe Arbitration Committee met to-day and dising soldiers to insubordination in connection cussed the Russian scheme, adopting with slight with the election of President Loubet, which is modifications the first six articles. also before the court to-day, were admitted by

Count Nigra, chief of the Italian delegation. submitted a proposal of mediation and arbitra-Speculators about the palace were selling seats at points of vantage for from 10 to 20 francs amendment to the Russian project. each, but the business done was not as good as

demanding that in the event of a dispute between two nations each should choose another nation to act together as arbitrators to settle the difference without bloodshed. This must not be confounded with the proposal for a permanent arbitration tribunal, which the Ameri-

The Italian proposal includes a clause provid-ing that mediation and arbitration shall not stop mobilization or preparations for war. Neither the American nor Italian amendment

changed ideas in a desultory manner. The impression gains ground that the outcome of this committee will be practically nil.

The British Minister to the Netherlands.

Henry Howard, gave a grand reception to-night, at which all the delegates and the leaders of Dutch society were present.

Washington, May 29.-The President and Secretary Hay are gratified at the precedence given by The Hague Conference to the subject of arbhration, which is regarded as mainly American in conception. The detailed scheme of arbitration which is to be proposed by the United States delegates was carefully wrought out at the State Department before the Commissioners sailed from New-York. It will be laid before the conference probably to-morrow. The details of the American project cannot be divulged now matter of courtesy to the conference, but it can be stated that it is remarkable at once for its simplicity and comprehensiveness. It differs considerably from what is known as the Olney-Pauncefote proposition, as set out in the arbitration treaty which failed of ratification. It pro vides for a permanent tribunal of arbitration, an of the documents respecting Madagascar, and impartial arbitration being thought more probable thereby than if arbitrators were chosen

finement. I swear I am innocent. The son of The news from The Hague that the British an Alsatian Protestant, I abandoned everything and Russian representatives are conferring with to serve France, and I am to-day worthy of a view to reconciling the points of difference in their two schemes of arbitration gives satisfac M. Ballot de Beaupré then dealt with the Ormes-Chevilles report and Dreyfus's relations

mit as a subject for deliberation and action the American proposition to exempt private property from seizure at sea is also gratifying. The assurance that England, which has so long held assurance that England aloof, will give her support to this American proposition is believed almost to insure its adoption, and, if this should be the case, the S Department would regard that one result more than repaying the nations concerned for the cost and trouble of assembling the confer-

"It is terrible! I am accused of a frightful hand, Secretary Hay finding no occasion to add materially to their instructions since they Henry then asked what he was accused of, entered the conference

PEARY RELIEF EXPEDITION.

SEALING STEAMER DIANA TO SAIL NORTH ABOUT THE MIDDLE OF JULY.

Diana, which has been chartered to convey relief to the exploring expedition under Lieutenant Peary during the coming summer, will leave St. John's for the North about July 15, proceeding to Whale Sound, where it is expected she will communicate with Lieutenant Peary's steamer, Windward, which has passed the winter in

MADRID PUTS ON MOURNING FOR THE DEAD REPUBLICAN-DISORDER AT THE

to-day the funeral of Senor Don Emilio Castelar, the distinguished Republican orator and statesman, who died at Murcia last Friday.

versal emblems of mourning. The guard of honor was furnished by the gendarmerie. As the funeral cortége crossed the Prado the Jesuits were hooted, and outside the Ministry of Finance cries were raised of "Viva la Republica!"

dent.

The funeral was one of the most impressive sights within the memory of Madrilenians. More than a hundred thousand people, representing all classes of society, lined the route, and perfect order was maintained during almost the

entire ceremony.

Despite the conspicuous absence of military

honors, the army was well represented by Mar-shal Campos, Marshal Primo de Rivera, Marshal Blanco, General Lopez Dominguez, General Blanco, General Lopez Dominguez, General Weyler and many other generals and officers, together with an imposing artillery deputation,

A RUSH OF EX-INSURGENTS FOR THE THE SPANISH JUDICIAL SYSTEM RE-AMERICAN PAY.

Havana, May 29 .- To-day's incidents in connection with the payment of the Cuban troops entitled to apply here for a share in the American gratuity have effectually killed off the opposition to the receipt of the bounty by privates. In American military circles it is considered that a fine start has been made and that the

Three hundred privates arrived during the day to apply for payment; but though Lieutenant-Colonel George M. Randall, of the 8th United States Infantry, the Commissioner superintending the distribution here, kept his office open from 10 a. m. to 5 p. m., only 112 could be paid during that interval, as each man took up several minutes. Many who brought arms were not on the rolls at all. Ninety-nine rifles were surrendered, most of the applicants declining to take any chances in turning the weapons over to the Mayor of Havana, evidently believing it would be better to give them direct to the Americans.

All day it was virtually impossible to get through the front door of the office unless the sentry cleared the way. The Cuban officers, who, on the first day, tried to discourage any who were disposed to apply, finding now that the tide of feeling has turned, are offering all the assistance possible to Colonel Randall.

MANY WILL HAVE TO WAIT.

To-morrow morning the payear will leave Havana, carrying money, Colonel Randali, his escort, a physician and the paymasters. One thousand posters were sent this afternoon into the Province of Pinar del Rio to announce the places and dates of payment. General Brooke gave the order for printing, and Señor Domingo Mendez Capote, Secretary of the Government, sent special messengers to affix the notices in

General Pedro Delgado, commanding the Cuban forces around Guanajay, called his men together to-day, told them they were disbanded, and ordered them to take their arms and go home. Of the 200 men some thirty, who were mounted on ponies, said they would ride to Havana and get their money. Thereupon Delgado who was formerly a notorious bandit, called upon the rest to draw up in line and to shoot any man who took the road to Havana. The thirty mounted men gloomily dispersed. They will have an opportunity to receive their shares

though having arms, did not figure in the muster-rolls when they applied for payment, were furnished with the weapons by friends at Guanabacoa, where many arms had been stored with keepers of grocery shops by people who had purchased them from the Spanish guerillas and Some Cubans, undoubtedly entitled to payment, have also obtained arms from the same source, and are thus able to retain the weapons that they used during the war.

DISBANDING THE CUBANS.

The disbanding of the troops continues. Twelve hundred men, under the command of General Jacinto Hernandez, who were enone miles from Havana, have been mustered out. They received certificates of service redeemable under the first Cuban Government. Some of these men were in the Cuban service three and a half years. One party of eighty, living in Santa Clara, started immediately for their homes. The horses of many, however, have died of disease or been killed, and consequently most of the men go home by trains

Major-General Ludlow, Military Governor of the Department of Havana, has been not a little annoyed at the appearance in the United States of letters written by private individuals here and of editorial comment upon them, seeming to place upon him the responsibility for certain municipal regulations in Havana which did not originate with him. These communications and articles refer mainly to such civic orders as bear upon smoking in streetcars, smoking in theatres, and the costume to be wern by the working classes in public places. He says that the Mayor and Council of Havana have almost

of the Military Governor; but General Ludl of the Military Governor; but General Ludiow points out that he would not think, except under extraordinary conditions, of vetoling any order emanating from the Mayor of Havana. He be-lleves the largest liberty should be allowed to Cubans, and that they should have every op-portunity to show their ability to govern them-selves. Thus far he has issued only four orders, none of which could have emanated from the civil authorities, the principal two being the order prohibiting the serving of liquor to soldiers, and the order nullifying the concession to the O'Reilly family relative to the tax on cattle build in Hayers.

Major John G. Davis, chief surgeon, has asked the Mayor, Señor Perfecto Lacoste, to direct a ten days' quarantine in the case of all cattle arriving here, owing to the existence of Texas

"La Discusion" to-day editorially attacks "the system of giving Americans preference in the Custom House." It publishes a list of places, incumbents and salaries, and says that the best jobs are given to Yankees, especially Nebraskans. "The natives of Mr. Meiklejohn's State." says "La D'scusion," "are protected if an administration which is a sad reminder of Spain's Government."

TO OBSERVE MEMORIAL DAY.

Memorial Day will be observed by the United States military and naval forces here. Appropriate ceremonies have been arranged, and the wreck of the United States battle-ship Maine, the graves in Colon Cemetery and those at Camp Columbia will be decorated with flowers. During the afternoon General Brooke and his staff will go by special train to Camp Columbia.

GOOD SANITARY OUTLOOK IN CUBA.

Washington, May 23.-The report of General Brooke from Havane of no deaths in the 27th Regi-ment is a matter of congratulation to the Army Medical Department. The sanitary outlook in Cuba

VIVED IN THE ISLANDS.

OF CAPTAIN TILLY. Manila, May 29.-An order has been issued re-establishing the Philippine courts, which have been closed since the American occupation,

SUPREME COURT BENCH-THE FATE

It revives all the Spanish system, without conflicting with the sovereignty of the United The Chief Justice is Cayetano Arrelano. The

Associates of the Civil Branch are Manuel Araulla, Colonel Crowder and Gregorio Aranita. The Justices of the Criminal Branch are Raymundo Melliza, Ambrosio Rianzares, Julio Lorento, Major Young and Captain Birkhimer, The Attorney-General is Florentio Torres. This corresponds with the American Supreme Court. AMERICAN SOVEREIGNTY RECOGNIZED.

The oath prescribed begins: "I recognize and accept the supreme authority

of the United States of America," etc.

The Filipino members are all prominent lawyers. Arreliano is the leader of his profession in the islands. In the early stages of the Filipino movement he was Aguinaldo's principal adviser. Aranita was a member of Aguinaldo's first Cabinet. Melliza was president of the insurgent government at Iloilo; Torres is the leader of the local committee working with the

Spanish will be the official language of the courts. There has been agitation among the local British and American business men and American lawyers who came to the Philippines to make fortunes to have the English code and language adopted, but Major-General Otis concluded that it would be unwise, even if practical, to upset long usage. He thought it best to give the natives courts in the language to which they have been accustomed. The Spanish salaries proved a stumbling-block to obtaining good men, the highest being only \$2,500, the

shed. All the judges are representative men. Two correspondents of a New-York newspaper have been disbarred for fabricating an interview with General Lawton, dated Manila, May 23, and for eyading the censorship.

Spanish judges receiving fees, which are abol-

The steamer El Cano has arrived here from the Island of Guam, bringing the Filipinos who were exiled there by the Spaniards for participating in the old rebellion.

FIRED ON BY TREACHEROUS NATIVES. Captain Tilly, of the Signal Corps, with a detachment made up of other members of the corps, landed at Escalanto, on the Island of Negros, to pick up and repair the cable. The natives had a white flag flying over the cablehouse when the party landed. The latter, however, were no sooner on shore than they were fired upon by the natives. They at once took to the water, and a number of them were picked up by a boat, but Captain Tilly and two

native men of the party are missing. General Smith, with a detachment of troops has started on board a gunboat to investigate The transports Senator and Ohio arrived to-

RETURN OF CAPTAIN CLAY. HE SAYS A LARGER FORCE IS NEEDED TO

HOLD WHAT IS TAKEN. Chicago, May 29 .- "The Times-Herald" says tha Captain Charles D. Clay, of the 17th Infantry, a grandson of Henry Clay and a fighter at Santiago has returned from Manila on sick leave. He was wounded near Malolos on March 25, fifteen days after landing from the transport Grant. The bulet entered his neck, and has not been extracted. He went last night to his but expects to go on to New-York soon for treat-

Volunteers vie with Regulars in gallantry. The heroism of both is superb. The 1st Nebraska and the 20th Kansas regiments are equal to any on earth. And the war now going on is as difficult and magnificent a passage at arms as any in our annals. A handful of men are waging a war there against incomparable odds. With seventy-five or one hundred thousand nen we could sweep the island in thirty days and avert the tremendous mortality that is now as certain as fate.

General Lawton had the eye of a soldier when he said one hundred thousand men were needed. We have not troops enough to occupy what we conquer. The place at which I was wounded had been taken three times before and as meny times abandoned, because we had not force enough to hold it. That is the case everywhere. It requires one thousand men to hold down Manila. Some five thousand are in the hospital or useless, and that leaves barely fifteen thousand men to beat the Filipinos in the field and hold what is gained.

## RETURN OF VOLUNTEERS.

PLAN TO HAVE THE PRESIDENT WELCOME THEM AT ST. PAUL AND MINNEAPOLIS.

Washington, May 29 .- All the volunteers now in the Philippines, if they are mustered out at San Francisco, are invited to mobilize at Minneapolis and St. Paul. There they are to receive a rousing welcome, made the more notable by the presence of President McKinley. The President has been anxious to meet all the troops who served in the Philippines, if practicable, and he agreed to go to Minneapolis and St. Paul to greet the Minnesots volunteers. With the possibility that the President might be unable to continue his trip further West, the Twin Cities have undertaken to arrange for the mobilization of all the volunteers as their guests. The organizations, if mustered out at San Francisco, will be transported to Minneapolis and St. Paul as the guests of those cities. After the jubice the troops will return to their States at the expense of the States. The programme is to have the North and South Dakota, Montana, Colorado, Tennessee, Iowa, Pennsylvania Kansas and Nebraska colunteers at this gathering, and, if possible, those from the States of Washington, Utah, Oregon and California.

The date on which the troops will reach St. Paul and Minneapolis will depend on the rapidity with which transports can be furnished by the War De-partment, but it is expected that all the troops will be landed at San Francisco within six weeks. Tho first are expected to arrive by the middle of June and the last by August 1, and the jubilee, there fore, will probably occur early in August. President's acceptance of this invitation does not necessarily mean that he has abandoned his con-templated trip to the Pacific Coast. How much he will extend his trip west of Minneapolis will depend upon circumstances.

Secretary Alger has received a dispatch from General Otis, in response to his inquiries, announc-ing that a majority of the Oregon regiment of volnteers at Manila had elected to return by steame directly to Portland. The Washington regiment de-

directly to Portland. The Washington regiment decided to come first to San Francisco.

It has been determined to allow the volunteers serving in the Philippines to decide whether they shall be mustered out at San Francisco or return to their States as organizations and be mustered out there. Secretary Alger is preparing a dispatch to General Otis giving in detail the allowances for travel pay and rations to the respective States, and this information is to be submitted by him to the regiments in order that they can decide, with all the facts before them, whether they prefer to be mustered out at San Francisco or go to their homes as organizations. In either case each soldier will be entitled to two months' extra pay on muster out.

TWO TRANSPORTS REACH MANILA.

Washington, May 29.-The War Department has received the following cable dispatch from

Manila, May 29.

Transports Ohio and Senator with the 13th Infantry just arrived; Private David R. Johnson, Company E, drowned, and five men deserted at Honolulu; no other casualties.

These transport

net the Lake-ave, only grounds was wrecked. Dah-iel Toothill, fourteen years old, was fatally injured, and two other boys were painfully injured. Re-ports from Tonawanda, Jamestown and other places describe much damage in the way of trees and outhouses blown down and windows blown in. Many houses were struck by lightning in outlying districts. DAMAGE IN DIFFERENT PARTS OF WEST TORNADOES IN SEVERAL STATES IN LAST

FEW DAYS-NEARLY A DOZEN

LIVES LOST. Chicago, May 29.-Since Friday the States of Nebraska, South Dakota, Iowa, Wisconsin, Minneota and Illinois have experienced a series of the most violent storms known in years, resulting in the loss of nearly a dozen lives, and doing damage to property and crops that will run into of thousands of dollars. In the States of Nebraska, South Dakota and Iowa tornadoes laid waste large sections of the country, converting hundreds of farmhouses and buildings into kindling wood, kill ing stock and tearing up trees. At least six tornadoes, of greater or less intensity, have been reported since Friday. In many other regions violent wind, rain and hail storms, accompanied by terrific lightning and thunder, have been experi-

Yesterday tornadoes were reported from Hast ings, Central City and Beatrice, Neb.; Keswick, Dows, Mingo, Fonda and Tama, Iowa, and Bijou Dows, Mingo, Fonda and Tama, Iowa, and Bijou Hills, S. D. At the latter place seven lives were lost and two persons were fatally injured. Near Keswick, Iowa five persons were injured, one fatally. Hundreds of window-panes in Beatrice and Hastings, Neb., were broken by hall, while vegetation was ruined and hundreds of birds were killed. In Hamilton County, Neb., \$109,000 damage was done by wind, but no lives were lost. The State of Michigan was also, swept yesterday by severe electrical storms, many houses in St. Joseph and Benton Harbor and vicinity being struck by lightning. At Watervliet, Mich., an unknown man was killed by lightning.

MUCH FEAR AT KIRKSVILLE. REPETITION OF DISASTER APPREHENDED OWING TO PREDICTIONS.

Kirksville, Mo., May 29.-A terrific windstorm struck this city last night, followed for two hours by severe lightning and rain. A few outbuildings rooted. Church services were suspended, so gen eral was the fright and excitement. One house was unroofed, and the roof was blown through another house. Much apprehension prevailed, b cause Professor Walman, who predicted the Kirks tornado of April 28, when thirty-two people were killed and one hundred injured, had prophe sied a return of the same throughout Missouri yesterday. People have had clothing and valuables packed in collars, and cyclone caves have been constructed. Throughout the storm, prolonged for three days, every threatening cloud has sent hundreds trembling and praying to their cellars. Severe damage is reported from the country southwest of here.

## FATAL PRACTICAL JOKE.

A MACHINIST KILLED BY AN ELECTRIC CURRENT THAT WAS INTENDED ONLY TO SHOCK HIM.

Paterson, May 29 (Special) .- Joseph Grant and Christopher Ashfield were committed to the county jail to-night, charged with manslaughter, in causing the death of Frank Magill, at about 6 o'clock last night. The three men were employes of the Paterson Railway Company. The charge was preferred before Justice Keys by Nathaniel Shane, the Prosecutor's detective County Physician McBride was summoned last

night to the railway company's power-house by a report that a man had dropped dead, and there he found Magill's body. There was no cause apparent for the death, as the man had been to all appearances in perfect health, so an

been to all appearances in perfect health, so an autopsy was made to-night by the County Physician at Frommell's Morgue, in Market-st., and the evidence gathered by Detective Shane led to the arrest of the two men.

It seems that it is a practice at the railway office for the employes, in washing after their day's labor, to use soft soap, which they take from a harrel. About 6 o'clock Magill went to "wash up." When he dipped his hands in the barrel he gave a loud scream and dropped to the pavement, which was wet. Andrew Lasky, who was close beside Magill, leaned down to pick him up, but found that Magill was dead. Subsequent examination led to the discovery that a wire had been run through the barrel of soft soap and connected with a trolley wire. The wet pavement completed the circuit.

It is alleged that in the afternoon an employe of the company heard Grant say to Ashfield. "It will be a good joke." Prosecutor Emily tonight talked with the accused men. They admitted that they ran the wire through the barrel with the intention of shocking those who should use the soap, and meant it merely as a practical

use the soap, and meant it merely as a practical

joke.

At the railway office to-night it was stated that the connection formed would afford no higher power than five hundred volts, which would not suffice to kill a man.

A LAWYER STRICKEN WITH APOPLEXY.

WILLIAM E. KIMBALL DIES IN ST. VINCENT'S HOSPITAL.

William E. Kimball, fifty years old, a lawyer, of No. 29 Broadway, was removed from Evans's cigar store, at No. 24 East Ninth-st., yesterday morn-ing, suffering from apoplexy. He was taken to St. Vincent's Hospital, where he died last evening. It was Mr. Kimball's custom to visit Evans's cigar store frequently, and he was a member of the chesa club that gathers there, and an expert chess citib that gathers there, and an expert player. On Sunday night he entered the place and took part in a game. He smoked an unusually large cigar and was seized with nausea. He was placed on a lounge and a physician called. Mr.

placed on a lounge and a physician called. Mr. Kimbali remained in the place all night and yesterday morning became unconscious and was sent to the hospital.

Mr. Kimbali was a brother of Charles E. Kimbali, vice-president of the Chicago, Peoria and St. Louis Railroad, of No. 27 Pine-st., who is at present in the West on a business trip. Mr. Kimbali was a well-known lawyer of long standing. He was unmarried and had lived at No. 22 Charles-st, for several years. His parents live in Bristol, R. I., from which place he came to New-York nearly twenty years ago. Mr. Kimbali had an office with A. P. Cumming, at No. 29 Broadway.

the councils of Tammany and had been forced by Mr. Croker to give up their positions of leadership were ready to join hands with Mr. Sheehan in his fight.

At the Democratic Club and at other places where Tammany men met last evening the leaders of the organization were unwilling to make statements or guesses as to the probable outcome of the movement which Mr. Sheehan had started against the dictation of Mr. Croker. It was said privately that many of the district leaders hated Mr. Croker heartily and would join in a movement against his leadership if they were not too much afraid of his influence. If it became apparent that a movement against him could succeed, it was said, the district leaders would desert him quickly.

## Continued on third page.

Esterhazy's connection with the case, as already The entire afternoon was occupied by M. Bailot de Beaupré in reading extracts from and analyzing the statement of M. Mornard, counsel for Mme. Dreyfus, which was a long recital of

THE EVIDENCE AGAINST ESTERHAZY.

M. Ballot de Beaupré reviewed Major Count

STRONG CASE FOR DREYFUS WINTON'S CHALLENGE ACCEPTED. CUBANS COME FORWARD. COURTS FOR PHILIPPINES.

M. CHARRON WILLING TO RACE IN THE

during his American trip.

last week says:

outside the building. The colonel commanding the usual guard at the palace had special reinforcements, sent by the Military Governor of The correspondent here of The Associated

The Drafting Committee, or sub-committee, of

tion consisting of six articles, in the form of ar The Americans also submitted an amendment, during the Zola trial, when they easily obtained

ent, and absolute tranquillity prevailed. There cans will introduce during the week.

AMERICAN ARBITRATION SCHEME. PROBABLY TO BE PRESENTED TO-DAY-PROVIDING FOR A PERMANENT TRIBUNAL.

in the heat of controversy.

their two schemes of arbitration gives satisfac-tion here for the reason that it promises well for an easy amalgamation of opposing schemes with the American project, the latter being sim-ilar in principle to the British plan. The reported decision of the conference to ad-

The American delegates are still having a fre

St. John's, N. F., May 29 .- The sealing steame

Arctic regions.

If the objects of the relief party are successful, the Diana will return here about September 15.

LAST HONORS PAID TO CASTELAR.

CEMETERY. Madrid, May 29.-Immense crowds witnessed All the public offices and most of the shops of the city were closed, and Madrid put on uni-

la Republica!"

At the gates of the cemetery the crowds attempted to force their way in, and several scuffles with the police ensued. But the body was finally buried at S o'clock this evening, and the mourners dispersed without further inci-

PLAGUE CASES AT ALEXANDRIA. Cairo, May 29.—The total number of /dague cases reported at Alexandria is eight. The of those stricken have died and two have recevered. Commission to conciliate the insurrectionists.

At the conclusion of the day's work there were more than two hundred who had not been heard. These will have to wait until after the return of the paycar on June 15, when there will probably be extra days assigned for Ha-

It is said that most of the Cubans, who, volunteers. These were given out to enable the holders to secure shares in the American gra-

on which they have free passage.

the same civic liberty enjoyed in any American city, although the island is under military rule.

As a matter of form, all orders issued by the civilian authorities must have the final approval

"La Discusion" to-day editorially attacks

is set forth in considerable detail in a letter re-ceived from Colonel O'Reilly, chief medical officer Cuba. All the projected hospitals have been completed except that in Pinar del Rio, which is now well under way. Havana, Santa Clara, Santiago and Matanzas are all now supplied with wellequipped hospitals and efficient forces of medical officers. The senson so far has been unusually dry, and consequently favorable to the health of dry, and consequently favorable to the health of the troops. It is expected that a certain amount of yellow fever will develop in the island after the rainy season sets in, but with a small unacclimated population no fear of an epidemic is entertained. It has been arranged that wherever practical all yellow-fever cases shall be turned over to the regular yellow-fever hospital at Havana. The troops are now well housed in barracks which are clean and new or have been thoroughly distinfected. They will all be under cover when the rains begin. The Department is pleased that all the volunteer regiments have left the island before the beginning of the sickly season.

Send a two-cent stamp for "Saratoga the Beau-tiful," a charming book. Address G. H. Daniels, Grand Central Station, New-York.—Advt.

These transports left San Francisco